





## INTIMATIONS

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## DEATH.

ROCHA.—At the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Hospital, on November 27th, THOMAS QUIRINA M. ROCHA, aged 40 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 4th, 1914.

THE establishment of a State exhibition, or Museum, of articles of antiquity and curios in the Palace buildings represents the first step taken by the Government of China to preserve those relics of the past in which she is so rich but of which she was gradually being despoiled. The collection consists so far entirely of articles taken from the Imperial Palaces at Peking and Jehol, and as they would all command a ready sale and high prices in Europe or the United States, their preservation as national treasures represents a real sacrifice on the part of a Government in straitened financial circumstances. The start has been made on a small scale but in the right direction—the articles to which attention has first been directed have been those that were in the most instant danger. But, though every credit is due to the Chinese Government at least for taking the matter in hand, it is doubtful whether anything would ever have been done but for foreign initiative and agitation. The first real step was taken in 1908, when the China Monuments Society, which included members of almost every Legation in Peking, was formed for the express purpose of preventing foreign vandalism in China. The need for some such institution had just been glaringly illustrated by the daring attempt to rob China of the famous Nestorian Tablet at Si-an Fu, but the usefulness of such an institution was necessarily limited and confined to propagandist and educative work. In this respect it has, with the indefatigable efforts of its Secretary, Mr. COMBICK, accomplished much, both in the way of awakening public opinion, foreign and Chinese, and in cataloguing the known monuments and antiquities of China. The influential nature of the Committee, consisting of the Ministers of six Powers, gave authority to the warnings of the Society and ensured that any future acts of vandalism would be regarded with a public reprobation that had been wanting in the past, but the

real operative machinery had to be set in motion by China herself, and this Presidential Mandate on the subject appeared on June 14th, and ordered steps to be taken by the Board of Internal Affairs, through the various local officials, for the classification of all of China's historic relics, and for the drafting of regulations to prevent their sale out of the country and to punish those guilty of surreptitious dealing in them. A further measure proposed was the imposition, through the agency of the Maritime Customs, of an embargo on the exportation of national treasures of this description, and about the same time the Ministry of Finance was ordered to provide \$10,000 towards the cost of construction of a Government library. These steps at least afford evidence that the Government is not neglecting the question, and that it will, if the matter is not allowed to drop, introduce measures which we might almost wish to see copied in England to prevent the emigration to the United States of so many of our artistic masterpieces. Even if nothing further is done, the iconoclastic tendencies of the early days of the Republic have been nullified. Then, it will be remembered, it was proposed to convert the Temple of Heaven into an experimental farm, and all the old temples, many of them memorials to the heroes of bygone days, were to be secularized and used for schools or municipal institutions. There is no fear now of such philistinism on the part of the State, but there still remains the necessity of preventing China being denuded of her treasures of a more portable kind by vandals posing as collectors—foreigners too, in most cases. After the attempt to steal the Nestorian Tablet, and the plot for conveying to the Berlin Museum the wonderful Buddhist sculptures in the Lungmen defiles made familiar to us by Professor CHAVANNES, it is difficult to say that anything would be safe from the greedy collector, though in some cases local popular opinion would be an effective safeguard for the more noteworthy monuments. This was proved in Shensi, when an Italian agent went with a gang of masons to steal the carvings from the tomb of the Emperor T'ai-tsung (T'ang Dynasty). The has-reliefs were successfully removed from the tomb, but before they could be carried away the local populace rose against the vandals and they had to flee for their lives. If it can be awakened, public sentiment will be a far more effective safeguard than any governmental regulations, especially as these are understood in China. We do not minimize the need for nor the utility of such regulations as are foreshadowed in the President's Mandate, but unless they have a backing of public sentiment, they may easily be evaded and lapse into a dead letter, and for the evoking of public opinion, public information is necessary. The most useful means towards this end were adopted by SUN PAO-CHI, then Governor of Shantung, when he had a census taken of all the monuments and historic relics in the province. The opening of the State Museum in Peking is another step towards the same end, and this will probably be followed by the establishment of similar institutions in the provincial capitals; and there are not wanting signs that the educated classes in China are now taking such an interest in their antiquities and monuments that it will not in the future be so easy a matter to rob her of them.

Mr. W. Meyrick Hewlett, H. M. Consul in Shanghai, has been transferred to be Consul at Ichang. The Consulate in Shanghai will be taken up again by Mr. H. Phillips, who is on his way out from Home.

Messrs. Benjamin & Potts inform us that they received telegraphic advice from their Shanghai office yesterday that the Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., have declared a dividend of 24 per cent. for the year ending 31st October.

The programme of to-morrow's Gymkhana is one of seven events, namely, Five Furlong Race for China ponies; Bending Race for China ponies to be ridden by members of the Hongkong Polo Club; Gymkhana Stakes; Tent-Pegging in pairs; Mule Race; Ladies' Nomination half-mile distance handicap; and one and a quarter mile handicap.

The French steamer *Nera*, which reached Hongkong yesterday from Saigon, when ten miles out from Cap St. Jacques, came upon an Annamite on a piece of wreckage. The ship was stopped immediately and the man was picked up. He said he was the master of a fishing junk which had been manned by three men besides himself. On the night of November 28th, towards midnight, having caught a large fish, the four men tried to haul it on board. The junk capsized and the rescued man's three companions disappeared. The Annamite who was picked up said he had been sixteen hours in the water. The man had still plenty of energy left when he was picked up by the *Nera*.

## THE WAR.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE  
AND BELGIUM.LONDON, December 3rd.  
1.40 a.m.

The evening *communiqué* issued at Paris says:—  
There has been a violent bombardment at Lampernisse, west of Dixmude.

In Argonne the enemy blew up by means of mines the North-western spur of the Forest Lagnrie. We are consolidating and developing our progress at this position of the front.

In Alsace we carried Aspach-le-haut and Aspach-le-bas, south-east of Thann.

On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report.

## SEQUEL TO THE BATTLE OF LODZ.

LONDON, December 3rd.  
6.00 a.m.

The Petrograd correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that General Rennenkampf has been superseded because he was two days late in taking up his position in the concentration with the object of enclosing the Germans.

## AUSTRIANS OCCUPY THE SERBIAN CAPITAL.

LONDON, December 2nd.  
5.40 p.m.

The situation in Serbia is critical. It is reported that Belgrade has been evacuated and communication between Belgrade and Nish is interrupted.

An official report from Nish states that sanguinary fighting has occurred at Sombodor. The enemy in great force succeeded in occupying two important positions. On the same day, however, the Servians had brilliant success at Lazarevats and have now taken over 2,000 prisoners there.

The Austrians have occupied Belgrade.

## ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS IN VALPARAISO.

LONDON, December 3rd.  
6.00 a.m.

There have been anti-German outbreaks in Valparaiso. Crowds stormed German buildings, including the German Bank and Consulate, and also the tram-cars. Troops suppressed the riot.

## DE WET CAPTURED.

LONDON, December 3rd.

A telegram from Pretoria says it is officially announced that Christian De Wet, the rebel leader, has been captured.

## GERMANY APOLOGISES TO PORTUGAL.

LONDON, December 2nd.

Reuter's Agency understands that Germany has apologised to Portugal for the invasion of Angola.

## PRINCE OF WALES' FUND REACHES £4,000,000.

LONDON, December 2nd.  
5.40 p.m.

The Prince of Wales' Fund for the relief of suffering caused by the war has reached four million pounds sterling.

## OBITUARY.

## EARL OF STAIR.

LONDON, December 2nd.

The death is announced of the Earl of Stair.

[The Earl of Stair was appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Church of Scotland in 1910. His lordship was 69 years of age.]

## HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The following will represent the Hongkong Cricket Club v. Civil Service Cricket Club on the Hongkong C.C. Ground to-morrow, play to commence at 2 p.m.:—R. Hancock (Capt.), D. E. Donnelly, C. A. Hooper, P. Jacks, R. Kennedy, C. S. Leigh Bennett, W. Manning, P. M. Maas, S. S. Moore, T. E. Pearce, and R. A. Stokes.

## THE LOYALTY OF INDIA.

## NIZAM OF HAIIDARABAD'S SPLENDID OFFER.

When statements were made in Parliament on September 9th as to the eager offers of help from the Princes and peoples of India it was mentioned that the Nizam of Hyderabad had offered all the horses belonging to his State forces which the Government might find it convenient to accept. But, as is shown in the mail papers now to hand, this was only a preliminary to the participation desired by the Moslem ruler of India's premier State. His Highness subsequently telegraphed to the Viceroy offering to meet the entire expenses of two regiments in which he is specially interested—the 1st Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers, which are maintained by the State, and the 20th Decan Horse, of which he is colonel—throughout the period of their absence from the State. In any case, he does not wish his contribution to fall below 60 lakhs of rupees

(£400,000), the sum offered by his father, the late Nizam, in the Russian crisis in 1895, and he places that amount at the disposal of the Viceroy. In accepting the generous offer, Lord Hardinge wrote that it was only one more proof, if such were needed, of the Nizam's intense patriotism and devotion.

When the veteran Sir Pratap Singh, Maharaja-Regent of Jodhpur, and his young nephew, the Maharaja of the State, left for the front Sir Pratap made an affecting speech in the vernacular. He said that Englishmen were shedding their blood like water for a great cause. Englishmen had always been ready to do the P. put States, and were ready to do so again. Now was the time for the Rajputs to show their gratitude, and, in turn, be prepared to shed their blood for the King-Emperor. For this purpose he and the Maharaja were going to the front. The people might rest assured that in their absence the British Government would look fully after the interests of the Jodhpur State.

The train left amid cries from the crowd of "Victory, victory, for the British Emperor!"

The Shanghai branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has sent the following circular, referring to dollar accounts, to depositors:—"We beg to inform you that, owing to the unprecedented local financial situation, we are not prepared to continue to allow you the present rate of interest on your Dollar Current Account, and we therefore beg to intimate that on and after the 20th (November) and until further notice the rate of interest on Credit Balances up to \$500 will be one per cent. per annum; on Credit Balances of over \$500 no interest will be allowed in the meantime. At the same time rule No. 7 of our Rules for current accounts is still in force. We would add that immediately local conditions warrant it we will resume allowing interest on the former scale."

## (TELEGRAMS FROM BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE.)

## A GERMAN SECRET REPORT.

## INTERESTING REVELATIONS.

LONDON, December 3rd.

A French Yellow Book containing official correspondence relating to the war has been published in Paris. The most interesting document is a secret report on the strengthening of the German Army. This report states that the new Army Law will allow the almost complete attainment of German aims. "Neither ridiculous clamours for revenge by French jingoes nor the English gnashing of teeth, nor the gestures of Slavs," it says, "will turn us from our aim, which is to extend Germanism throughout the entire world." The report further states that it must be impressed upon the German people that German armaments are a reply to those of the French. With regard to the conduct of war, it says disturbances must be stirred up in Northern Africa and Russia by means of secret agents. This would absorb the forces of the enemy. It also says: "In the next European war small States must be forced to follow us or be cowed"; that Germany must forestall Russia at all costs or she would have to maintain so strong a force on the Eastern Frontier that she would be in a state of inferiority to France. "Therefore we must forestall our principal adversary immediately. There are nine chances in ten that we are going to have war, and we must begin war without waiting, in order to brutally crush all resistance."

## RUSSIAN OPERATIONS IN THE CAUCASUS.

The Russian Caucasus Staff reports that a Russian Column, taking the offensive in the Euphrates Valley, dislodged the Turks from their positions and captured prisoners and guns.

## REDUCED PRODUCTION OF IRON IN GERMANY.

The German Phoenix Mining Co.'s production of iron between the beginning of July and the end of October was 273,710 tons, as against 405,430 tons in the same period last year.

STORIES FROM THE  
BATTLEFIELDS.

The following incidents are taken from a descriptive account by an Eye-witness present with General Headquarters, dated October 22nd:—

## CAVALRY IN AN "INFERNO."

An important crossing over the Lys at Warneton was strongly held by the Germans, who at the entrance to the town had constructed a high barricade loop-holed at the bottom so that men could fire through it from a lying position. This formidable obstacle was encountered by a squadron of our cavalry. Nothing daunted, they obtained help from the artillery, who man-handled a gun into position, and blew the barricade to pieces, scattering the defenders.

They then advanced some three-quarters of a mile into the centre of the town, where they found themselves in a large place. They had hardly reached the farther end when one of the buildings suddenly appeared to leap skywards in a sheet of flame, a shower of star shells at the same time making the place as light as day, and enabling the enemy—who were ensconced in the surrounding houses—to pour in a devastating fire from rifles and machine guns. Our cavalry managed to extricate themselves from this trap with a loss of only one officer—the squadron leader—wounded and nine men killed and wounded; but, determining that none of their number should fall into the enemy's hands, a party of volunteers went back, and, taking off their boots in order to make no noise on the pavement, re-entered the inferno they had just left, and succeeded in carrying off their wounded comrades.

## WORK OF ARMOURD MOTOR-CARS.

Armoured motor-cars equipped with machine guns are now playing a part in the war and have been most successful in dealing with the small parties of German mounted troops. In their employment our gallant Allies the Belgians, who are now fighting with us and acquitting themselves nobly, have shown themselves to be experts. They appear to regard Uhlans hunting as a form of sport. The crews display the utmost dash and skill in this form of warfare, often going out several miles ahead of their own advanced troops and seldom failing to return loaded with spoils in the shape of Lancor caps, busbies, helmets, lances, rifles and other trophies, which they distribute as souvenirs to the crowds in the market-places of the frontier towns.

## DIFFICULTIES OF RECONNAISSANCE.

The advance has been much hindered not only by the weather, and by the nature of the country, but by the impossibility of forecasting the reception that our advanced troops are likely to meet with on approaching a village or town. One place may be hastily evacuated as untenable, while another in the same general line may continue to resist all efforts for a considerable time. The feelings of our cyclists may be imagined when on cautiously approaching a town, suspecting an ambush at every turn, they are met by a throng of citizens of both sexes who kiss them effusively. Unfortunately this experience is rather the exception than the rule. At the next village the roads will in all probability have been cut off by machine guns. Another, perhaps, can only be taken after an action of all arms.

Under such circumstances an incautious advance is severely punished, and it is impossible for large bodies of troops to push on until the front has been thoroughly reconnoitred. This work requires the highest qualities from the cavalry, cyclists, and advanced guards, for it cannot be carried out merely by obtaining a view of the enemy, which is often impossible, but must be effected by drawing his fire and compelling him to disclose his dispositions.

## SPIES.

## A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

The following interesting letter has appeared in *The Times*:—

Sir,—There appeared in *The Times* of yesterday a letter from Miss M. D. Petro urging gentle treatment of the Germans in this country. I do not think she would have written in that strain had she come, as I have fresh from the terrible scenes in Belgium, only rendered possible by the active work of German spies. Miss Petro apparently protests against the internment of the alien enemies of this country, and writes a letter entirely sympathetic to them.

As one who has lived constantly among Germans, I can assure you they do not understand that point of view at all. With them war is war, and spying an honourable, not despised, profession. For some years I resided in Brussels—my name, indeed, will be known to many of your military readers, whom I have accompanied to Waterloo and other battlefields—and I can tell Miss Petro how the spies work, because I have seen them.

A resident spy as a rule is a doctor, engineer, small shopkeeper, tobacconist, hotel waiter, or hotel manager. When the German Army progressed through Belgium we were amazed to find that people whom we had known for years—members of our clubs—were spies. It was no uncommon sight to find the German troops led into a village by a German who had been so long established there that people had quite forgotten his nationality. In other cases, the soldiers were shown their way about by former residents of German nationality, who had found out all they wanted to know and had gone back to Germany, corresponding meanwhile with Germans of the class I have mentioned.

Naturalization is regarded by Germans as a matter of business convenience, and numbers of those who naturalized themselves in the Allied countries went back to Germany and are now fighting against Belgium, England, and France.

You mention in your leading article to-day that consideration is being shown to the English detained in Germany. Is that so? Is it not true that numbers of English are held as hostages in various parts of Germany at this moment? Did not the authorities at Naumheim hold a number of English heart patients, whose lives were imperilled by their detention? Was not their release effected entirely through the good offices of the American Ambassador in Berlin, reinforced by letters to the Editor of *The Times*?

People like Miss Petro misunderstand the Germans and the method of treating them. It is almost impossible, I find, to arouse my fellow-countrymen to the double danger that exists by the presence of a whole army corps of Germans and Austrians in England and by the fact that there is a spy in every British town (not necessarily a German), and that communication between London and Berlin by letter is a perfectly easy matter.

If the Germans ever reach this country some of your readers who have played golf with Germans and admitted them to their homes and businesses will be very much surprised to find that their quondam friends have all the time been active members of the wonderful secret service controlled from the Wilhelmstrasse.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
EDWIN KNIGHT.

BRITISH SHIP SEIZED BY  
CRUISER.

The Naval Service Department officials, says a *Times* Toronto telegram, have been notified of the arrival at Esquimaux Harbour of the British steamer *Louther Range*, brought in as a prize of war by the cruiser *Rainbow*. As the British ship is suspected of selling coal to the German vessels in the Pacific there will be not only the question of the confiscation of the ship and cargo, but, if the evidence is sufficient, a possible charge of high treason against the captain.



## WAR NEWS.

## GARMENTS FOR THE TROOPS, ETC.

Two hundred and eighty-nine garments were sent in this week by the women of Hongkong, Foochow and Hoihow, and a box of sterilized bandages from the women of Macao. The latter was handed over to the hospital ship which is going home.

162 articles have been sent, by the courtesy of Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co., to Miss Lloyd Thomas, 110, Murray Street, Hoxton, London, for distribution, amongst the families of soldiers and Belgian Refugees. (Madame Flint kindly contributed 2 skirts, 9 winter costumes, 8 winter coats, 7 feather boas, and 24 caps.)

69 articles were given to the South Wales Borderers and 58 to the members of the Hongkong Contingent (amongst them being 19 cardigans and 12 sweaters kindly given by Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co., who send home a similar number every week).

A parcel was also sent, through the courtesy of the Hongkong Parcel Express Co., to the War Office, London, to be forwarded to the 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, now at the front.

## THE NAVAL FIGHT OFF CHILE.

## THE "GLASGOW'S" REPORT.

We print below, in amplification of the summary of H.M.S. *Glasgow's* report on the naval action off Chile on November 1st, telegraphed by Reuters to the Far East, the more detailed statement cabled to the Indian papers:—

The *Glasgow's* report states that the cruiser left Coronal, at noon on November 1st, to rejoin the *Good Hope*, *Monmouth*, and *Otranto*. At the rendezvous the *Good Hope* signalled at two in the afternoon that apparently, from wireless calls, there was an enemy ship northward of the squadron, and gave the order to spread north-east by east at a speed of fifteen knots. Smoke, which was seen at 4.20 in the afternoon, proved to be from three enemy ships. Our ships concentrated on the *Good Hope*, which was sighted at five in the afternoon. The squadron, forty-seven minutes later, formed in line ahead. The enemy, who turned south, were single line ahead, twelve miles off, the *Scharnhorst* and *Goeben* leading. At 6.18 in the evening a speed of seventeen knots was ordered, and the *Good Hope* signalled to the *Conorpus*, "I am going to attack the enemy now."

## ENEMY'S SHIPS OPEN FIRE.

The enemy were now fifteen thousand yards away and maintained this range, at the same time jamming the wireless signals. The sun was now setting immediately behind us, and while it remained above the horizon we had the advantage in the fight, but the range was too great. When the sun set at 6.55 the visibility conditions altered, and our ships were silhouetted against the after-glow. The falling light made it difficult to see the enemy, who opened fire at 7.3 in the evening, at twelve thousand yards, followed in quick succession by the *Good Hope*, *Monmouth*, and *Glasgow*. The two squadrons were now converging, and each ship engaged the opposite number in the line. The growing darkness and heavy spray of a head sea made firing difficult, particularly for the main deck guns of the *Good Hope* and *Monmouth*.

## EXPLOSION ON "GOOD HOPE."

The enemy, by firing salvoes, got the range quickly, and their third salvo caused a fire to break out in the forepart of both the *Good Hope* and *Monmouth*, which were constantly on fire till 7.45. An immense explosion occurred at 7.50 amidships of the *Good Hope*, throwing flames two hundred feet high. Total destruction must have followed.

It was now quite dark and both sides continued firing at the flashes of the opposing guns. The *Monmouth* was badly down by the bow, and turned to go astern to sea, signalling the *Glasgow* to this effect. The *Glasgow* at 8.30 signalled to the *Monmouth*, "Enemy following us," but received no reply. Under a rising moon the enemy's ships were now seen approaching, and as the *Glasgow* was unable to assist the *Monmouth*, she proceeded at full speed to avoid destruction.

At 8.50, the *Glasgow* lost sight of the enemy and half an hour later she observed 75 flashes of fire, which were no doubt the final attack on the *Monmouth*.

SPLENDID BEHAVIOUR OF CREW.

The report says nothing could be more admirable than the conduct of the officers and men, though it was most trying to receive a great volume of fire without a chance of returning it adequately. All kept perfectly cool and it was not wild firing. The discipline was the same as in battle practice. When the target ceased to be visible the gunlayers spontaneously ceased fire.

With reference to the statement that the Germans "jammed" the wireless signals of the *Good Hope* and *Monmouth* to the *Conorpus* a contemporary explains that this "jamming" means that the *Conorpus* could not read the signals, and it was effected by the operators on the enemy ships combining in sending unintelligible signals which drowned the British ships' messages. It is also interesting to note that German ships would be using the Telefunken system of wireless, which sounds a fairly loud, note, a comparatively loud, singing note, while the British ships would be using the Marconi system, which gives the dot and dash of Morse, like a man breathing heavily.

## GERMAN HATRED OF ENGLAND.

## A VIOLENT OUTBURST.

[FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, October 30th.

"It is a fight between England and Germany to the bitter end, to the last German, if need be. It is a war of annihilation between these two countries and nations. England has wanted it; so let it be. We want no quarter from England; we shall give none. We shall never ask England for mercy, and shall extend no mercy to her. England, and England alone, has brought on this criminal war out of greed and envy to crush Germany, and now it is death, destruction, and annihilation for one or other of the two nations. Tell your American people that these words were spoken from a fanatic, not from a quiet business man who knows the feeling of his people, who knows what is at stake in this titanic struggle brought on by that criminal nation."

These words were spoken to the Berlin correspondent of the New York *Sun* by Privy Councillor Witting, former burgomaster of Posen and president of the National Bank of Germany, and, if I mistake not, a brother-in-law of Maximilian Harden.

The correspondent declares that "the intensity of feeling, bordering on frenzy, with which the usually democratic Witting spoke was a revelation to me." "God," exclaimed the German financier, "how we hate England and the English, that now we have hypocrites and criminals, which has brought this misery upon us and the world, and what for? For greed and envy—to crush the German nation, because she found herself decadent, felt her dominance and minoring in the world endangered."

Herr Witting went on to give the correspondent the customary assurance that the Germans "felt only pity and regret for France and to say that the feeling against Russia was subsiding," whereas against England there was growing among high and low the most fanatical hatred and contempt that one nation ever had towards another.

"Tell America not to be misled by peace talk. There is not going to be any peace. This will be a long war. We are prepared for three years, and in the end it will develop into a struggle between England and Germany. The English are determined to destroy our Fatherland. We have accepted the challenge, and no Government would survive in Germany that attempted to make peace upon terms dictated by England. England is trying to turn the whole world against us. They may kill us, but they will never conquer Germany."

The next question dealt with was "the justification for attacking England with Zeppelins." To this Herr Witting replied:—

"The English call us mad dogs against whom any weapons are justifiable. The English are criminals. Against them the use of Zeppelins needs no justification. The sinking of three cruisers by a single German submarine is not the Mark what I tell you. London will be attacked. We will have three million men to put into the field, and we are confident of winning. If we go down the world will long remember it."

## THE DRAIN ON THE ENEMY.

## TOWNS FULL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

PARIS, October 27th.

The *Matin* says: A member of the Swedish Diplomatic Corps who has just come through Germany and visited Berlin on his way has related his impressions to M. Pauliat, a member of the Senate.

"What struck me in all the German towns through which I passed," he said, "is the number of wounded men in the streets. In Berlin it is literally frightful. Of every ten persons that one sees, at least six are wounded."

From conversations which I have had with officers, it would appear that Germany is exhausted. The only call which remains to be made is for the next class of recruits, which only represents 500,000 men. These will be called to the colours very shortly. They are already receiving training in camps, and it is said that in two months' time they will be sent to finish their training in Belgium.

## NEUTRAL RE-EXPORTS.

## BRITISH NOTE TO THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, October 27th.

By direction of Sir Edward Grey, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, has addressed two Notes to the State Department stating that cotton shipments are exempt from molasses, and that there is no intention on the part of the British Government to put cotton on the new list of contraband which is being prepared.

In regard to mineral oils and other articles listed as contraband, the Notes state that Great Britain will seize no cargoes if the ship's papers show that the destination is to be a neutral one, and only where the goods are consigned "to order" will Great Britain exercise a scrutiny.

At the same time a warning is conveyed to American shippers to consign to neutral Governments or to some other specific consignee.

One of the Notes calls attention to the marked increase in the export of American mineral oils in the last few weeks, and says there is no need to point out that the course of the present war has shown the immense importance of motor-airships and submarines, all of which are consumers of mineral oil.

Evidence in the possession of Great Britain, the Note continues, shows that a large proportion of the oil exported to neutral ports has been transmitted thence to belligerent countries.

Arrangements are, however, now being made, according to which articles capable of use for war purposes shall not be re-exported from neutral countries.

In conclusion, attention is called to the fact that Great Britain, even in the case of copper suspected of being destined for Krupp's, has not taken a single cargo without paying for it.

## FIRM LINE OF THE ALLIES.

## ADVANCE IN FLANDERS.

[FROM "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

## FRIGHTFUL CARNAGE.

AMSTERDAM, October 27th.

The *Shuis* correspondent of the *Telegraaf* to-night says that on Monday when the firing ceased the German soldiers were advised that their guns had compelled the British ships to retire, but this morning early the bombardment from land resumed. The Germans have crossed the Yser. They seem, however, almost several times to have been across, but to have been driven back again by artillery fire, by machine guns, or by bayonet assaults.

There is no question as yet of a decision. The battle rages yet more stubbornly on the Yser and farther in Flanders from Dixmude to Ypres. In severity and loss of life this battle exceeds those by the Meuse and the Yser. Shells from the sea fly here and there, exploding over the battlefield, searching the trenches, scattering columns, and annihilating bridges. In reply shells from the coast and farther in West Flanders are hurled. Soldiers are being killed and destroyed in masses. Here drowned in the sea, and farther in West Flanders the carnage is enormous, and notwithstanding the losses new troops must advance into the fire. That the battle on the coast will not quickly be over is proved by the fact that the Germans have placed guns between Heyst and Duinbergen with their muzzles towards the sea.

On Monday there arrived at Heyst for the first time since the occupation a train with ammunition and Marines.

The number of wounded brought into Bruges, Ostend, and other places is frightful. On Saturday evening, for example, there was a regular procession of motor-cars and all kinds of other vehicles to Roulers, where the seminary and various monasteries are full of wounded. The duties are strictly patrolled, and sentinels are placed on the lighthouse at Knocke.

## THE NORTHAMPTONS' FIGHT

## AGAINST ODDS.

## A STORY OF THE AISNE.

An incident which occurred near Troyon during the battle of the Aisne is recorded by the Press Association. The chief part was played by a detachment of the Northamptonshire Regiment, who showed splendid determination, resource, and cool bravery.

A captain, two subalterns, and about 180 men of the regiment had to trench themselves by the roadside some distance in advance of the main body. In front was a German entrenchment containing from 400 to 500 men; only a turnip field, something like 250 yards in width, separated the two forces. To show oneself was to invite a shot from the enemy's trench, for picked shots were always aloft on either side. One day the captain showed himself for a moment and was shot dead. In the same way one of his men, a subaltern, received severe wounds to which he ultimately succumbed. This left a subaltern of less than a year's service alone in charge.

A length came the climax. The enemy, unaware of the course, of the strength of their foe—put up their rifles and arms in token of surrender, and advanced across the field in scattered formation. The English subaltern left his trench to meet the enemy. A private advanced, but the subaltern demanded that an officer should come forward. The private retired, only to be replaced by another private. Again came the request for an officer. A captain then approached, accompanied by a sergeant and a private.

"You are my prisoner," said the English officer. "No," replied the German captain. "You are my prisoner!" By this time the German officer had been able to obtain a glance at the English trench, and it is thought, altered his mind and gave a signal to his men on the field. These immediately began to push forward, but the subaltern, threatened by a gesture from the German officer, shot him dead with his revolver. Another shot settled the sergeant, then there was a rough and tumble between the subaltern and the private. Shot rang out from the Germans. The field was a scene of confusion, stunned by a shot which drove the regimental band of his cap against his forehead.

At the outset some of the Northamptonshire men had left their trench. A number of the Germans handed over their rifles; and some of the British shook hands with their foe. Then the Germans pressed forward to the trench and suddenly opened fire on our men at point-blank range. A *mélée* followed, and of the 400 Germans about 300 were killed, some at the point of the bayonet and others mowed down by a machine-gun.

The machine-gun detachment of the Queen's Regiment had been watching the affair from some little distance away on one of the flanks, and took a hand. The remaining Germans subsequently surrendered to a detachment of the Coldstream Guards. Of the detachment of the Northamptonshire Regiment there were left but eight sound men and four wounded who were fit to fight.

## GALLANT WEST KENTS.

## GENERAL SIR SMITH-DORRIS'S TRIBUTE.

LONDON, November 21st.

General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien states that as a rule all mention of individual regiments at the front will be withheld. But in an extremely interesting speech which he came to light, by Sir Smith-Dorrien, to the first Royal West Kent Regiment, after the battalion had conducted itself with the greatest bravery, the General said that Sir John French realized how splendidly the regiment had done. Sir Smith-Dorrien was certain that not another battalion had made such a name, and he explained the necessity, for military reasons, for withholding the news of individual regiments. He understood how gallant it was, but he had records which would be published when the time came.—*Reuter*.

## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—  
His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.  
HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F. H. KELLY, C.B. (General Officer Commanding Troops).  
HON. MR. CLAUD SEVERN (Colonial Secretary).  
HON. MR. J. H. KEMP (Attorney-General).  
HON. MR. E. D. C. WOLFE (Colonial Treasurer).  
HON. MR. A. F. CHURCHILL (Director of Public Works).  
HON. MR. E. R. HALLIVILL (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).  
HON. MR. J. MUI, M.B.E. (Captain Superintendent of Police).  
HON. MR. WEI YUK, O.M.G.  
HON. MR. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.  
HON. MR. E. A. HEWETT, O.M.G.  
HON. MR. LAU CHU PAU.  
HON. MR. E. S. SHELLEN.  
HON. MR. D. LINDALE.  
MR. M. J. BREEN (Clerk of Councils).

WAR GIFTS FROM THE COLONIES.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Before we proceed with the business, I would like to read the following telegram which I have received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

"I am about to lay before Parliament further correspondence regarding the munificent gifts which have so far been offered from the various parts of the Empire, and before doing so desire on behalf of His Majesty's Government again to express their deep gratitude to all who have so generously and in such diverse ways both publicly and privately contributed to the requirements of His Majesty's Government and their Allies for purposes of alleviating the distress caused by the war and bringing it to a successful issue.—HARROUR."

I might say that I telegraphed the Secretary of State informing him of the progress of the Prince of Wales Fund.

ALIEN ENEMIES (WINDING UP) ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Alien Enemies (winding up) Ordinance, 1914, and to provide for the protection of public officers in certain cases."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then moved the suspension of the Standing Orders to enable the Bill to pass through its remaining stages at this meeting.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and this was agreed to.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then moved the second reading of the Bill, and in doing so said:—When the principal Ordinance was introduced it was intimated that owing to the circumstances under which it was drafted and introduced, supplementary legislation would probably be necessary very shortly. And this Bill is intended to deal with certain points which have emerged in connection with the working of the principal Ordinance, and which seem to require to be dealt with without any further delay. Some of the amendments are not amendments of substance, but are merely intended either to clear up the intention of the principal Ordinance or else to carry out its main intention and spirit more fully. An alteration has been made in the definition of "alien enemy," which is not one, I think, of any great substance. A clause has been drafted expressly that it shall be unlawful to pay any money, or part with any property, or deal in any property, whether such alien enemy be within or without the Colony. This section of the clause appeared in the principal Ordinance, but this clause makes it quite clear at any rate what trades are subject to prohibition. The prohibition, of course, is that money must not be paid to an alien enemy without permission; it is not absolute prohibition. The Bill also provides that the property which the liquidator shall be able to control shall include property in the Colony which might have been employed in connection with a branch of an alien enemy trading outside the Colony. For example, there might be goods in the Colony which were the subject of dealings with the firm's branch in Canton, and it is possible again that the principal Ordinance might have been sufficient as it stood. However, the liquidator would be able to make use of these goods, and deal with them as assets of an alien enemy, as, of course, they are. It is also expressly provided, for greater security, that the payment of the liquidator shall not affect in any way the obligations which have been incurred by the comrade of the alien enemy's business immediately before and up to the time of the appointment of the liquidator, and that the appointment of the liquidator shall not in any way release the securities of the comrade in respect of any obligations which have been incurred before the commencement of the winding-up. The Bill also provides that, as the original Ordinance contemplated a winding-up in case of insolvency, as well as the winding-up of solvent firms, the bankruptcy law shall be excluded from the winding-up of these firms. It would be obviously inconvenient to the same winding-up provisions applying to the same winding-up. The present amending Bill provides expressly that the Bankruptcy Ordinance shall be excluded. The principal Ordinance was defective in one respect—it failed to provide for the remuneration to be paid to the liquidators in case of solvency. Of course, the only point that seemed to be of importance at the moment was what might be done in the case of insolvency, but clearly owners ought to provide for the remuneration in the case of solvent firms, and that omission is now rectified. It is also provided—and this is perhaps a rather important amendment, although it does not go beyond, I think, the spirit of the principal Ordinance—that in the winding-up of branches in Hongkong of alien enemy firms the liabilities discharged by the liquidator shall only be the liabilities of the Hongkong branch, and he will not be liable, nor entitled, to pay any liabilities which would, in the ordinary course of the business of the firm, have been discharged by some branch outside the Colony. If that were not clear, of

course, the liquidator might be inundated by claims from many outside the Colony, possibly in Europe, who were unable to obtain satisfaction of their claims against the firm at the other places, and these claims might be a very large amount indeed. That same provision has been adopted in the case of branches in London of German banks. These branches are allowed to carry on business for the purpose of winding up their affairs and discharging certain liabilities, but they are allowed to carry on only for the purpose of discharging liabilities incurred in that particular branch in London, and not outside the United Kingdom. Power is also given to you, Sir, to award higher remuneration in any special case where usual remuneration of 5 per cent. shall appear to you to be inadequate, but that provision does not affect in any way the position of secured creditors. Perhaps the most important change effected by this Bill, Sir, is that in the priority of payments it is clearly essential that the first place should be given to the expenses and the remuneration of the liquidators, because if their expenses and remuneration were not paid no-one would be found to take the duty, and it is now provided in this Bill that these expenses and remunerations shall take precedence over all other payments, and if the clear assets of the firm, after payment of secured creditors, are insufficient to pay these charges, then the secured creditors shall be liable to pay a proportionate part towards the amount considered sufficient to pay the liquidators. Provision is also made for the auditing of the liquidators' accounts. It is possible that attempts may be made to obstruct the liquidator in taking possession of the business or property of an alien enemy, and protecting clauses are inserted for protecting public officers in carrying out their duties in connection with the Ordinance. The amendments to this Bill have been taken effect immediately on the coming into operation of the principal Bill. In conclusion, I wish to acknowledge the various suggestions which have been made with respect to this Bill and the amendment to the principal Ordinance. Some of them were adopted, some abandoned mutually after discussion, and some of those which have been adopted have proved of considerable assistance.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded. Hon. Mr. HEWETT—I think I am in order, Sir, to make a few remarks before the Bill goes into Committee. The point I would like to mention—and one which possibly the Attorney-General might explain—is that in the course of my business it has come to my notice that a large number of the firms now in liquidation under the existing laws of Hongkong have a considerable amount of personal property. Many of these people have left the Colony, or have gone into the concentration camp at very short notice, and left considerable personal property. It seems to me in this connection that we ought to know exactly where we stand. I have spoken with two or three liquidators with whom I have business relations in connection with some of these firms now being liquidated, and I find—I am subject to correction—and I find that there is a considerable amount of doubt as to how they are to deal with the personal property of people in the concentration camp, or who have been compulsorily obliged to leave the Colony; and I think that point ought to be made clear. I think I am right in saying that in the event of a liquidator finding the business of the firm he is liquidating to be involved, then he has the right to seize any personal property which the individual partners of that firm may have left. Now I know that these people left the Colony at very short notice, and left a very considerable amount of valuable property in the way of house property, furniture and so forth, is now in a nebulous condition. I myself have a house which I let to a German, which is full of very valuable furniture, and I do not know who is in charge. If the firm is proved to be insolvent, I assume that that would be secured by the liquidator. In the interests of our unfortunate friends who, through the war, have been driven from the Colony, I think these things should be protected, as well as the interests of possible creditors; that their private property should be looked after. As far as possible, I understand that point has not been considered by the Government, and I think it is a very important one, because this individual property represents, in many cases, a large amount of money, and it seems to me that some definite rule should be laid down by the Government to the liquidators that they are to take charge of this property, have an interest of all concerned. I think I am right in saying that the point has not been made clear, and as I say, I know many houses in which there is a very large amount of valuable property which might possibly fall into the wrong hands, or might possibly be not properly dealt with. I merely put this forward. I do not wish to make any comment on the Bill when it is in Committee, but I put this forward for your consideration when you come to consider the Bill.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—in reply to the hon. member, I might say that the point has been dealt with by the Government in every case where the circumstances were known to the Government. The Bill contemplates the winding-up of trade, and also the winding-up of personal affairs, and in every case where it has been brought to the notice of the Government that an alien enemy had left personal property which required protection, or which it was desirable should be applied to the discharging of liabilities, the liquidators to the amount of the property, or others, have been appointed, and in any future case which might become known the same course will be followed.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—in the case of houses held on lease which have been left hurriedly by the occupants, wherever it has been possible, arrangements have been made to re-let the house with the furniture and property of the former lessee intact on condition that the incoming lessee shall look after it. This has been done in several cases.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—That may be so, but I know cases where nobody seems to have any idea as to what ought to be done and the property seems to be left to lock after itself.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—We have dealt with all known cases. Hon. Mr. HEWETT—But there are some which do not seem to be known by the liquidators.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—These cases have been constantly dealt with. Hon. Mr. HEWETT—It has been done to some, but not to others. Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On Clause 5.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Sub-section (3) of section 5 of the Principal Ordinance is amended as follows:—

(a) by the insertion of a comma after the word "proceedings" and by the insertion of the words "except proceedings in bankruptcy against an alien enemy" between the word "proceedings" and the word "which" in the first line thereof; (b) by the insertion of the words "by or against such alien enemy" between the word "brought" and the word "in" in the second line thereof.

On Clause 9.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said—Section 9 of the Principal Ordinance is amended as follows:—

(a) by the substitution of the word "formerly" for the word "previously" in the third line of sub-section (1); (b) by the repeal of sub-section (3) and by the substitution thereof of the following sub-section:—

(3) If any person acts in any way for any former principal of such alien enemy, or corresponds or deals with any person with whom such alien enemy formerly had trade relations, he shall be presumed to be carrying on trade with such alien enemy, unless he shall prove to the satisfaction of the Magistrate or the court or the jury as the case may be (a) that such trade was *bona fide* assigned or parted with or abandoned by such alien enemy before the 5th August, 1914, or (b) that he has *bona fide* established new trade relations with such principal or person without the intervention or assistance of such alien enemy and that he is not trading in any way on account of or for the benefit of any alien enemy.

On Clause resuming.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that the Bill had passed through all its stages, with slight amendment, and he moved its third reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

## DEFENCES (SKETCHING PREVENTION) ORDINANCE, 1905.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Defences (Sketching Prevention) Ordinance, 1905."

The Objects and Reasons were given as follows:—

The object of this Bill is to supplement and render more effective the Defences (Sketching Prevention) Ordinance, 1905.

In order to avoid any question as to the meaning of the word photograph, the definition of the word sketch is amended so as to include the negative of a photograph. Attempts to make sketches are made criminal.

The application of the Principal Ordinance is somewhat limited and does not include, for example, any naval armaments, nor does it apply to His Majesty's ships. The Bill enlarges the scope of the Principal Ordinance in these two respects.

## RECREATION GROUNDS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Recreation Grounds Ordinance, 1909."

The Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill are as follows:—

The Chinese Recreation Ground, which is situated at Possession Point near the western end of Hollywood Road and which has been set apart as an open space for the benefit of Chinese of the poorer class for over 30 years, is managed by a Committee consisting of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and the two Chinese members of the Legislative Council. The powers of this Committee are vague and ill-defined, and the tenure of the ground and its appropriation as an open space are not on a satisfactory basis. The object of this Bill is to provide that this open space shall be declared to be an open space for the purpose of public recreation within the meaning of the Recreation Grounds Ordinance, 1909, and to regularize and regulate the management of the ground by the Committee.

(Continued on Page 5.)

## INTIMATIONS

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(ESTABLISHED 1864.)

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Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., Lieber's.  
Telegraphic Address: "PRESS."

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE

**MESSRS SANG LEE & Co., Builders and Contractors,** regret to inform their Customers that one of their Managing Partners, **Mr. U Tin Sam (余田三)** died on the 1st instant. The Business will be carried on as usual by the continuing Partners, who have authorised **Mr. LAM LAU (林柳)**, and **Mr. U TSAN (余燦)**, each of them, to sign all letters and communications on behalf of the Firm.

**SANG LEE & Co.,**  
69, Des Voeux Road Central  
(First Floor).  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1914. [1417]

## A

## GARDEN FETE

Organized by the STUDENTS' UNION will be held  
IN THE GROUNDS OF THE UNIVERSITY,  
on  
**SATURDAY, JANUARY 30th,**  
FROM 3 TO 7 P.M.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of  
His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR and  
Lady MAY.

Proceeds to be given to the PRINCE OF WALES' NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

ADMISSION... 50 CENTS.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1914.

## WANTED.

**ELECTRIC WELDING:** Professional Man with several years' experience in China and Europe, who has a thorough knowledge of the latest methods and patents for Electric Welding, wants Partner to start Business in Hongkong.

Reply to  
"PROFITABLE BUSINESS"  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1914. [1413]

## TO LET.

**A HOUSE** in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.  
Apply—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1914. [1419]

**HONGKONG—SAN FRANCISCO.**

**THE Steamship**

"YAROSLAV"  
Will be despatched for the above port on or about 15th instant.

Will also call at Seattle if sufficient inducement offered.  
For Freight or Information, apply to—  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.**  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1914. [1320]

For ROMBAI via SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO.

**THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship**

"ORIENTAL."  
Captain A. L. Valentini, will leave for the above places on SUNDAY, the 6th inst., at Noon.  
For Freight or Passage apply to  
**E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.**  
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [1]

## FOR SHANGHAI

**THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship**

"MALTA."  
Captain G. W. Cockman, R.N.R., will leave for SHANGHAI on MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.**  
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [1]

**EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED—COPENHAGEN.**

**THE HONGKONG AGENCY** of the above Company with their EAST ASIATIC STEAMSHIP LINE has been taken over by **THORSEN & Co.**  
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [1413]

## WANTED FOR THE PEAK

**EXPERIENCED NURSE,** one little Girl aged 4.  
Apply—  
**Mrs. DODWELL,**  
108, The Peak.  
Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [1403]

## HONGKONG CLUB

## NOTICE

THE position of COMPTROLLER to the above Club will become vacant shortly. Applications for same should be made to the undersigned.

**JAMES GRAIK,**  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 26th November, 1914. [1392]

## FRENCH LESSONS

**G. MOUSSON,**

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[1176]

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

**THE FIFTH GYMKHANA MEETING** of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 5th December, 1914, commencing at 2.45 P.M.

The Charges of Admission will be \$1 for those than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price.  
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

**GATE MONEY** taken at the GYMKHANA will be given to the PRINCE OF WALES' FUND, WITHOUT ANY REDUCTION FOR EXPENSES.

It is hoped therefore that Members of the Jockey Club and others who have hitherto enjoyed the privilege of free admission will pay on this occasion, as every Dollar paid for a Ticket is a DIRECT GIFT TO THE FUND.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [1410]

## SALE OF WORK

IN AID OF THE CHURCH FUNDS

will be held

at

**UNION CHURCH.**

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9th,

AT 3 P.M.

## ADMISSION FREE.

## CONCERT

TICKETS ... \$1.00  
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [1414]

## NOTICE

**MESSRS CLARK & Co.,** Opticians, beg to advise that owing to the withdrawal from the Firm of one of the Manila Partners, all Accounts due the Firm that are over one month in arrears, i.e., contracted previous to 1st November, 1914, should be paid before 1st of January, 1915. All old accounts not so paid will be collected after that date by the Firm's Solicitors.

**CLARK & Co.,**  
Per H. O. HAYNES, Managing Partner.  
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1914. [1411]

## G. E.

## SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,

HONGKONG.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

**TAKE NOTICE** that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the CENTRAL Division of the City of Victoria, and the WESTERN Division of Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMBOWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of December and January.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be Limbowed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its Containing Walls Limbowed up to the level of the First Floor.

Served, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Limbowed, but must be Cleaned.

The CENTRAL Division of the City lies between Gilman Street and Peel Street on the East and Tank Lane and Cleverly Street on the West.

Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North end through the Yau Ma Tei Service reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kowloon.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1914.

**W. BOWEN ROWLANDS,**  
Secretary.

1405

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

**MISS MORITA, CERTIFICATED MASSEUSE** (with diploma in Physiology and Anatomy), will be pleased to give Massage, under medical supervision.  
Address—**NOMURA HOTEL,**  
15, 16 and 17, Connaught Road.  
Telephone No. 400.  
Hongkong, 30th July, 1914. [892]

## YEW LEE.

**AM CHEONG AND L. HANSEN.**

**STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS**

and **COMPRADORES,**

15, LEE YUEN STREET, WEST.

Telephone No. 1230.  
Hongkong, 27th October, 1914. [1295]

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Fresh Supply of

**VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.**

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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

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## INTIMATIONS

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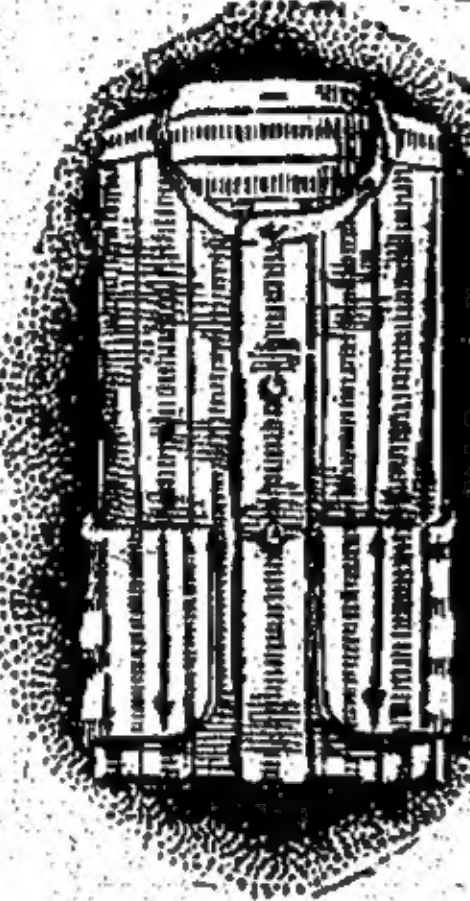
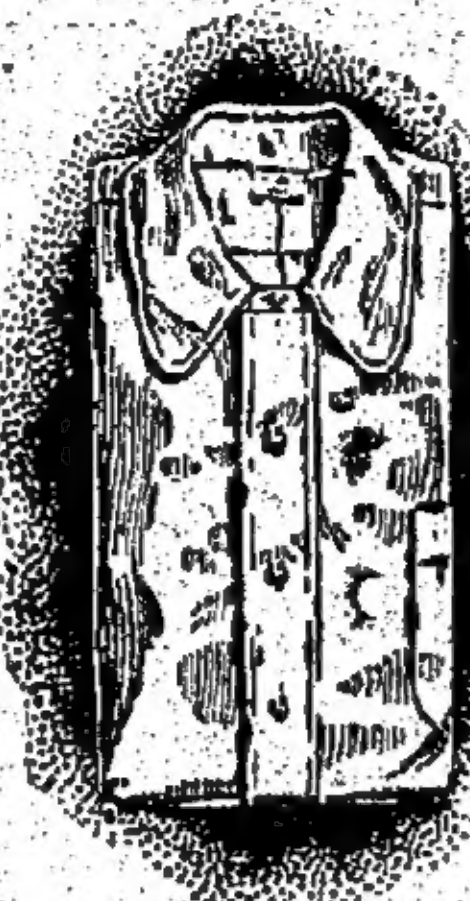
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COTTON AND WOOL (Medium Weight)	... \$4 and \$5 Per Suit.
COTTON Light	... 6.50 "
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COLOURED TUNIC SHIRTS	... \$3.00 to \$4.00 each.
WHITE TUNIC STIFF CUFFS	... 3.50 each 6 for \$19.50
" " SOFT DOUBLE CUFFS 4.00	... 6 for 22.00
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SOFT PLEATED FRONTS	... \$4.00 each 6 for 22.00
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[39]

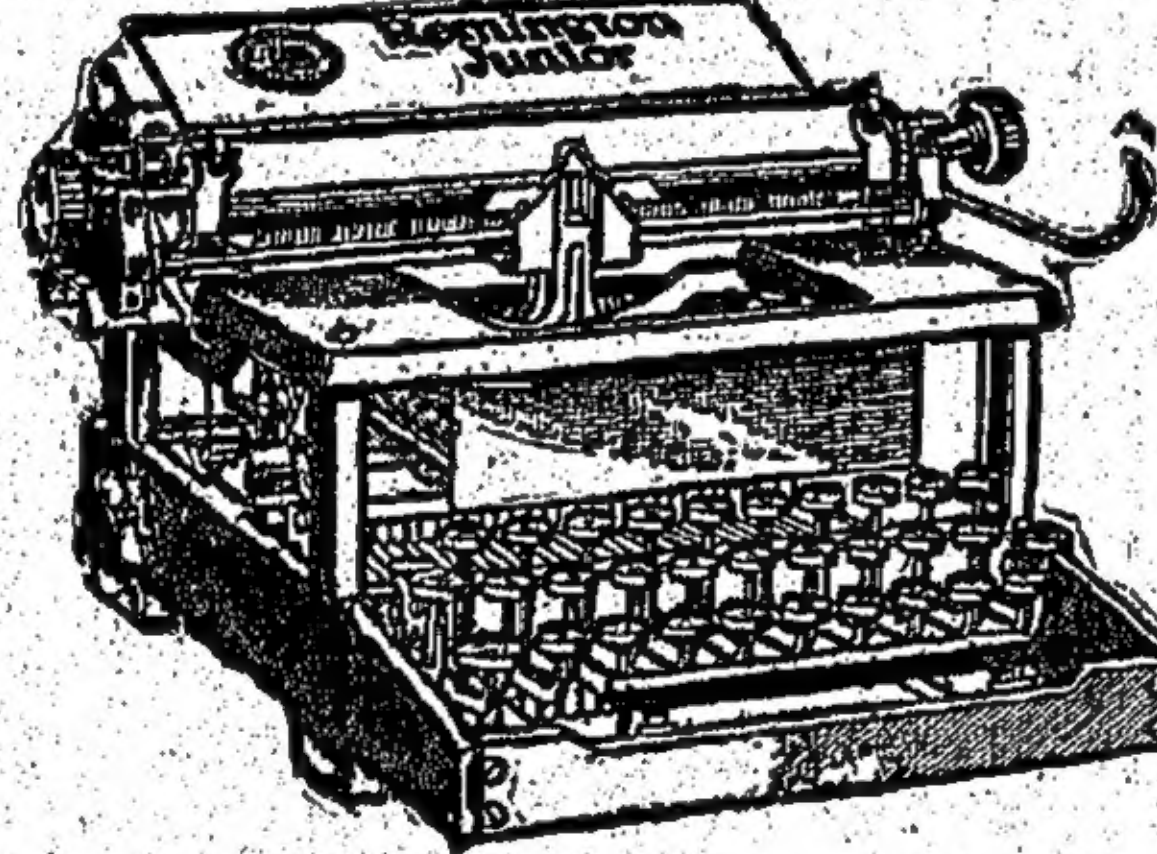
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PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS, DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN, ETC., ETC.

SPECIAL FEATURES:  
Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs., in leather travelling case 21 lbs.



The Remington "JUNIOR" is a Typewriter of true Remington quality, but is smaller, lighter and more compact and portable than the Standard Remington Model. It embodies the latest Remington ideas in Remington construction, visible writing, back space, automatic ribbon movement, improved paper feed, and release, etc., etc.

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For further particulars, catalogue, etc., apply—  
**REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.**  
(INCORPORATED), NEW YORK.

**HONGKONG AGENCY, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.**  
Hongkong, 30th November, 1914. [1308]

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**SIX-ROOMED HOUSE** in Minden Row.

**FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES** at Kowloon.

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Hongkong, 12th November, 1914. [1345]

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Hongkong, 6th November, 1914. [1329]

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Hongkong, 27th November, 1914. [1254]

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**NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE,** Furnished.  
Apply—  
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Hongkong, 3rd November, 1914. [1319]

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"KIRKENDON" Furnished, No. 122, Plantation Road, Peak.  
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No. 19, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS)  
Small Bungalow adjoining "GLENSHIEL," Barker Road, Peak.

Apply to—  
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Hongkong, 30th October, 1914. [1174]

## BANKS

## THE

## BANK OF CHINA.

GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 18TH APRIL, 1913.)  
Authorized Capital ..... \$60,000,000.  
Paid-up Capital ..... \$10,000,000.

## HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

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**CANTON BRANCH:**

Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home exchange.  
Hongkong, 18th October, 1914. [1343]

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

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**BRANCHES:**

Bombay.	London.
Calcutta.	Manila.
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**CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold)** \$3,250,000

**RESERVE FUNDS** ..... \$4,080,000

(Gold) \$7,310,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

**CURRENT ACCOUNTS** opened and **FIXED DEPOSITS** received at rates to be ascertained on application.

**N. S. MARSHALL,**  
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Hongkong, 22nd October, 1914. [858]

## BANKS

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ESTABLISHED 1853.

Authorized Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (£2,500,000)  
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Capital Subscribed ... Yen 10,000,000

Capital Paid-up ... Yen 8,760,000

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"SQUARE BOTTLE"  
WHISKY.  
UNVARIED FOR OVER  
150 YEARS.  
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN  
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SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG  
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until you are worse before starting a campaign against disease. No matter how slight may be your indisposition your duty to yourself demands that immediate steps be taken to disperse it. Of course, you expect to get better and not worse, but where health is in question you are never justified in leaving anything to chance, and, as is well known, indisposition, instead of disappearing of its own sweet will, frequently develops serious disorders if neglected. Your safest course is to

### TAKE BEECHAM'S PILLS

which are the World's finest household remedy for the correction of derangements of the stomach, liver, or kidneys. Slight headache, loss of appetite, a nasty taste in the mouth and other little symptoms of that sort are indications of digestive disorder, and may be regarded as Nature's warning of worse troubles to follow if the cause of the present ailment be not speedily removed. Don't wait until to-morrow but take Beecham's Pills

Sold in boxes, 9d., 1/6 and 2/6. **NOW.**

### CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL



Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil.  
Each tiny Morrhuol capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.  
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.  
Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.  
Sold by all Chemists.

### HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

#### MUSKETRY.

1.—The Recruits of all Sections (except Right Section M.G. Co.) who have not fired Part I. of the Musketry Course will attend King's Park Range on one of the undermentioned dates:—Saturday, 5th instant, 2.30 p.m.; Sunday, 6th instant, 9.30 a.m.  
Officers Commanding Sections will detail sufficient N.C.O.s to assist the Instructor.

#### RESIGNATION.

2.—Pte. J. K. Jolly is permitted to resign, dated 5th instant.

#### PARADES.

3.—Parades for to-day, Friday, 4th inst.:—

#### DETAIL.

4.—On duty: Scouts Company.  
Officers on duty: Lieut. Weall, 2nd-Lieut. Cunningham and 2nd-Lieut. Swire.  
Orderly Officer: 2nd-Lieut. Swire.  
Orderly Officer: Saturday and Sunday, Lieut. Hutchison.  
To furnish Guards: Scouts Company.  
Orderly Sergeant to-night: Corporal Shepton.  
A. CHAPMAN, Lieut.-Col.,  
Commandant, H.K.V.C.

### HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from Page 3.)

#### MEDICAL REGISTRATION ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Medical Registration Ordinance, 1894." He said—The object of this Bill, Sir, is to assimilate, as far as possible, the qualifications for registration in Hongkong to those which are held in the United Kingdom and other Crown Colonies. At present, under the existing Registration Ordinance, the matter is left somewhat vague, and the rather invidious duty is thrown on the Medical Board of saying whether the particular applicant's course of study has been of such a nature as to justify his registration here. That, of course, is a difficult duty for the Medical Board, which consists in part at least of medical practitioners already in practice in the Colony, to discharge, and though, of course, their duties would be discharged with perfect fairness, they might perhaps be inclined to interpret the clauses with less strictness than they ought to, thinking their own interests involved and that they ought to strain it in favour of the applicant. The present Bill provides that persons entitled to registration here as medical practitioners are persons entitled to registration in the United Kingdom by the General Medical Council, persons holding the degree of the University of Hongkong (Medicine and Surgery), and persons holding any degree in Medicine, or a degree granted in Europe, United States, and Japan, provided these degrees are recognised as entitling to registration by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom. Practically, the Bill provides that the qualifications for registration here shall be those required by the General Medical Council in England. It also safeguards the rights of the existing practitioners now on the register of the Hongkong College of Medicine, and I think that no one person entitled to practice in the Colony is adversely affected by the Bill. The Bill also defines what the word "practitioner" means, and this definition was the subject of considerable discussion and amendment before it reached its final shape. In the present form, I think it is not open to any serious objection. The difficulty felt was that laboratory assistants dealing with bacteriological work might be found to be hit by the Bill if the clauses were not carefully drafted to enable them to carry on their purely laboratory work, provided they did not carry on medicine and surgery. That clause guards these people, and prevents them committing an offence under the Bill when they carry on their purely laboratory work. The Bill also takes the opportunity, Sir, for providing regular procedure for the granting of permissions to sign death certificates, and for the making of regulations to be observed by persons who are entitled to issue such. It has been the practice to allow persons who are not fully qualified, under certain restrictions, to sign such certificates, and this Bill regularises that procedure, and gives power to such persons.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On Council resuming.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated that the Bill had passed through all its stages, and he moved its third reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed. His EXCELLENCY—Council stands adjourned until this day fortnight.

#### FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed, the COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding.

#### HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$1,880 in aid of the following votes:—

Harbour Master's Department.  
C.—Marine Surveyor's Office.  
Charges, Launch—Coal, \$ 250  
D.—Steam Launches, Other  
Charges, Coal, 1,800

\$1,850

The CHAIRMAN—These two excesses on the votes are caused by the rise in the price of coal supplied to the steam launches of the Harbour Department, the Marine Surveyors, and the General Post Office. The supply of coal to the Harbour launches has increased by \$1,600. As a matter of fact, it is not only the rise in the price of coal. There has been more work for them to do during the last three or four months, and, of course, more coal had to be consumed than was expected when the estimates were drawn up.

THE GOVERNOR recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$5,100 in aid of the vote Treasury, A.—Treasurer's Office, Personal Emoluments.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—This is due to the fact that the Treasurer, being on leave, availed himself of the new rule under which Government officers may go on commuted leave, and instead of taking half the amount due to them they take their full pay, and an additional sum has to be allowed to enable the acting officer to draw what would in the ordinary circumstances be the lapsing half pay. The remainder is due to difference in exchange owing to the fact that it was fixed at \$1/10 and dropped below that amount.

#### CHARITABLE SERVICES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$112 in aid of the vote Charitable Services, Education of certain members of the family of the late Sir Kai Ho Kai.

The CHAIRMAN—This is provision for the education of three of the sons of the late Sir Kai Ho Kai at the University, and to the education of two sons at St. Stephen's College. The amount required up to the end of this year has been ascertained to be, as near as possible, \$112. Provision has been made in next year's estimate for the whole year.

#### PUBLIC WORKS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$4,700 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, Miscellaneous, Reclamation opposite K.M.L.'s 29-31, Yau-mat.

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TELEPHONE 346.

### CHINA AND GLASS DEPT.

JUST ARRIVED.

DAINTY DESIGNS  
IN INEXPENSIVE  
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TEA AND DINNER SERVICES IN STOCK  
SUITES, ODD PIECES SOLD.

TOILET SETS. GLASSWARE. TEA SETS.

### JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN  
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STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
CHIMANOROK	SHANGHAI	First half of Dec.	JAVA	First half of Dec.
WITABOEM	JAVA	First half of Dec.	—	—
WIBODAS...	JAPAN	First half of Dec.	JAVA	First half of Dec.
WIKEMBANG	JAVA	Second half of Dec.	SHANGHAI	First half of Jan.
WIPANAS...	JAVA	Second half of Dec.	JAPAN	First half of Jan.
WIKINI...	SHANGHAI	First half of Dec.	JAVA	First half of Jan.
WILIWONG	JAPAN	First half of Jan.	JAVA	First half of Jan.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor, Hongkong, 30th November, 1914. Telephone No. 1574.

#### THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Good progress has been made with this work. The estimated cost was \$87,000, but the actual cost was \$81,000, so there is a saving on the estimate. The provision in this year's estimate was \$16,000, but the actual expenditure \$20,000. Therefore, the balance of \$4,700 is required to complete the payments. More progress has been made this year than was anticipated; that is to say, the work is actually completed this year, whereas it was supposed that it would not be completed until next year. Thus, in next year's estimate no provision has been made.

#### WATER WORKS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$8,600 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Water Works, Miscellaneous, Water Works.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—In the annual estimates some of the miscellaneous water-works are not included in the sum, and against this sum certain items, which possibly might occur or become necessary during the year will be charged. Several have occurred this year. One was the diversion of pipes on the Peak main, and also the diversion of certain mains in Bonham Road, and an alteration in the road construction at Wong-ni-chong between the reservoir and the conduit. The total cost of these works was \$12,000. Another item has been the alteration of the existing pumping engine in Bonham Road station that supplies the Peak. During the year a new pumping station has been constructed, and an entirely new pumping plant has been put down: the old station had to be abandoned because, as a matter of fact, its smoke was a nuisance to the University. The old engine has been converted, and is made use of as a stand-by to the new engine. Previous to this there has been only one engine, and it has been a rather responsible job to keep that engine going, because if anything had gone wrong the Peak supply would have ceased. The \$6,000 was a supplementary vote to meet the additional work which was carried out.

#### CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$500 in aid of the vote Charitable Services, Other Charitable Allowances.

The CHAIRMAN—This is in connection with certain German subjects, among them certain ladies connected with the Eyre Refuge.

The SECRETARY FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS—The lady Superintendent of the Eyre Refuge is a German lady, who had to leave the Colony recently when the other Germans had to go. The Eyre Refuge, like all charities here, is run with a very fine financial margin, and they were not any better off because of the war. Thus, the Government thought it necessary to come to their assistance and also that of the lady Superintendent, by supplying two months of the Superintendent's salary, according to the rules under the agreement, and also provide sufficient to provide her passage home to Germany; according to such agreement again.

#### COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$15,020 in aid of the following votes:—

Colonial Secretary's Department and Legislature.  
Other Charges:—  
Language Study Allowances (Chinese) to Unpassed Cadets ..... \$ 600  
Cost of Cabinet, etc. .... 20  
Miscellaneous Services.  
Telegraph Services:—  
Telegrams sent and received by Government ..... 15,000

Total ..... \$15,620

The CHAIRMAN—\$600 of this item is due to there being more unpassed Cadets at present studying, and one passed Cadet who is taking up a second dialect and getting a language allowance. Provision was only made for two Cadets, as it was thought that two of them would have completed their studies. That is not the case. We have four who have not completed their studies drawing \$20 a month, and one drawing \$15 a month. The total cost is \$1,140, but provision was made for only \$540, so that the sum of \$600 is required on that account. The sum of \$15,000 for telegraph service is a very outside figure, but it was thought better to ask for this amount. Owing to the war the cost of telegrams has been very greatly in excess of what was estimated, and this sum was thought to be ample to cover all expenses up to the end of the year.

#### PUBLIC WORKS RECURRENT.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$7,500 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Kowloon, Miscellaneous, Maintenance, of Praya Walls and Piers.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—When the arrangement was made with the Star Ferry Company, that when they ran their launches from their new pier the Government should take over the pier, it was decided to make it into a public pier. It required new steps, and various structural alterations, the estimated cost of which was about \$8,500. The supplementary vote of \$7,500 was necessary to complete the alteration.

The CHAIRMAN—How are they getting on?

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—They will be finished this month, I hope. The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand five hundred and fifty Dollars (\$2,550) in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, New Territories, Miscellaneous, Typhoon and Rainstorm Damages—Islands in Southern District.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—This is an extra cost for two serious landslides which took place at Tai O, just below the Police Station. A landslide took place in the same neighbourhood two years ago, and it was necessary then to build a retaining wall to support the hill on which the Police Station stood. As the result of these subsequent slides it became necessary to extend the retaining wall to protect the hill, and this vote is required to pay the cost of the widening.



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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

**MOUTRIE'S.**

INDO-CHINA BRICKS. TILES. PIPES  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

BEST FIRE BRICKS AND FIRE CLAY  
PATENTED ROOFING TILES.

Guaranteed against Typhoon and Leakage.

MORE THAN TEN MILLIONS IN USE IN THE FAR-EST.

SAMPLES AND FULL PARTICULARS FROM

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ALWAYS IN STOCK.

### NOTICE.

WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED  
SOLE AGENTS

IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA FOR

**SAKURA BEER**

BREWED AND BOTTLED BY

THE TEIKOKU BREWERY  
CO., LTD.,  
MOJI, JAPAN.

This is an Excellent Beer  
and moreover **CHEAP.**

PRICES, ETC., ON APPLICATION TO—

**DONNELLY & WHYTE,**  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 636.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914.

[1357]

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AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

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SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE

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Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines,  
Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes

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GRAVING DOCK—78' by 85' by 34' 6"

Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing  
conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES  
throughout the Shops ranging to 100 Tons.

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As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES,  
HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.

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Telegraphic Address:—"TAIKOO DOCK."

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[1358]







# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	ORIENTAL	Noon, 6th Dec.	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI	MALTA	3 P.M., 7th Dec.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NILE	About 27th Dec.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and GENOA via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES	NAGOYA	Noon, 1st Jan.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.  
Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.

The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary.

For Further Particulars apply to

**H. A. HEWETT,**  
Superintendent

Hongkong, 4th December, 1914.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, AMOY and SHANGHAI	"HANGHONG"	On 5th Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 6th Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINGAN"	On 7th Dec., Noon.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 8th Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 8th Dec., 4 P.M.
PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 9th Dec., 11 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 10th Dec., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Aboard; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—THE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI" and "CHENAN," and the S.S. "KANCHOW," "LIANGCHOW," "LUCHOW" and "YINGCHOW," having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1914. AGENTS

# BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD. APCAR LINE.

## REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

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Hongkong, 1st September, 1914.

AGENTS

149

# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

## FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 4th Dec., at 1 P.M.
"HAIOHING"	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	TUESDAY, 8th Dec., at 1 P.M.
"HAITYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 11th Dec., at 1 P.M.

## FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY, 6th Dec., at 10 A.M.
		WEDNESDAY, 9th Dec., at 1 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

**DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,**  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914.

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# THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA.

## MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION)

STEAMER	ARRIVES HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVES HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	On 19th Dec., 11 A.M.	
ALDENHAM	2nd Jan.	On 29th Jan., 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars apply to

**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,**  
AGENTS

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# TOYO KISEN KAISHA. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA



## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

## VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 8th Dec.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 5th Jan.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 26th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10	RETURN (6 MONTHS)	£120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK	£50.		£96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45.		£68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

## VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, C SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

## TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
KIYO MARU	17,200—15 knots	Saturday, 9th Jan.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

**O. WURIU, ACTING AGENT,**

King's Building.

TELEPHONE 251.

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# MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

## FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

## FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ-CANAL.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	DUMBEA	On or about 15th December.
	HOMER	
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS		

## ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANSHIPMENT on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA, BOMBAY and AUSTRALIA; at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.

Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail.

Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and vice-versa delivered here.

For further particulars apply to

**P. THOMAS, AGENT,**  
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

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# OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

## REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

## THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY Co

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"MEXICO MARU"	N. Kobayashi	WEDNESDAY, 9th Dec., at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	K. Hori	THURSDAY, 24th Dec., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

## FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SAIGON MARU"	T. Yamaguchi	SUNDAY, 6th Dec., at Noon.

## FOR FOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAIJO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	FRIDAY, 11th Dec., at Noon.

## FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIJI MARU"	S. Tokushige	SUNDAY, 6th Dec., at 10 A.M.
"DAIJI MARU"	K. Murakami	SUNDAY, 13th Dec., at 10 A.M.

## FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU"	E. Hattori	THURSDAY, 10th Dec., at 8 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

**Y. ASAI,**  
MANAGER,  
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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# THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	MIYAZAKI MARU Capt. Teranaka	15,000	SATURDAY, 5th Dec., at 10 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU Capt. F. E. Cope	15,000	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Dec., at 10 A.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	AYU MARU Capt. T. Hori	12,500	TUESDAY, 15th Dec., at Noon.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Deguchi	12,500	TUESDAY, 29th Dec., at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO	TANGO MARU Capt. Boyoda	13,500	WEDNESDAY, 16th Dec., at Noon.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	NIKKO MARU Capt. R. Takada	19,500	WEDNESDAY, 13th Jan., at Noon.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	KAWACHI MARU Capt. Nakamura	12,500	THURSDAY, 17th Dec., at Noon.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	HAKUSHIKA MARU Capt. ...	5,000	MONDAY, 7th Dec., at Noon.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	KIRIN MARU Capt. Tsuda	5,000	TUESDAY, 8th Dec., at Noon.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	SANUKI MARU Capt. Date	13,500	WEDNESDAY, 16th Dec., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takada	9,600	TUESDAY, 15th Dec., at 5 P.M.

5 Wireless Telegraphy.

## PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

### FOR EUROPE.

Steamers	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
KATORI MARU	20,000 Tons	Thurs., 23rd Jan.
KAMO	16,000	11th Feb.
KASHIMA	20,000	11th Feb.
MISHIMA	16,000	25th Mar.
SUWA	16,000	25th Mar.
ATSUMI	25,000	9th Apr.
YASAKA	25,000	22nd Apr.
MIYASAKI	16,000	6th May
KITANO	16,000	20th May
FUSHIMA	25,000	3rd June

### FOR AMERICA.

Steamers	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
AKI MARU	12,500 Tons	Tues., 26th Jan.
SADO	12,500	9th Feb.
YOKOHAMA	12,500	23rd Feb.
AWA	12,500	9th Mar.
SHIDZUOKA	12,500	23rd Mar.
TAMBA	12,500	6th Apr.
AKI	12,500	20th Apr.
SADO	12,500	4th May

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

**T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.**

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1941

18-9-10

# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR  
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &  
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer leaves	Steamers to	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer to	Dis at MARSEILLES	Due at PLYMOUTH
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO.	HAY	KONG.	MARSEILLES and LONDON	LES	London 1 day later
Thurs.			Noon		Friday	Thursday
Dec 7	ORIENTAL	Dec 8	Dec 6	MONGOLIA	Jan. 1	Jan. 7
Dec 20	MALTA	Dec 14	Dec 18	MALWA	Jan. 15	Jan. 21
	NAGOYA	Dec 28	Jan. 1	MOREA	Jan. 28	Feb. 4
	ARCADIA	Jan. 12	Jan. 16	MALOJA	Feb. 12	Feb. 18

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday, and London on the following Friday.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

## FARES:

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	LONDON
1st Saloon "A"	Accommodation Single £65, Return £97.
"B"	" " " £59, " " £89.
2nd Saloon "A"	" " " £44, " " £66.
"B"	" " " £40, " " £60.

	MARSEILLES
1st Saloon "A"	Accommodation Single £61, Return £91.
"B"	" " " £55, " " £85.
2nd Saloon "A"	" " " £42, " " £63.
"B"	" " " £38, " " £57.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NOT-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave YAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG	Leave S'FORM	Due at M'ELLERIE	Due at LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON:

1st Saloon £50 Single; £75 Return. 2nd Saloon £35 Single; £52 Return.

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon £46 Single; £63 Return. 2nd Saloon £33 Single; £50 Return.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

**H. A. HEWETT,**  
SUPERINTENDENT.

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